Mapline

A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library

Number 46 June 1987

A Map of the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly, 1885

Some maps which come into The Newberry Library's collections are not of great monetary value. Nevertheless, they can prove to be of great interest. One recently acquired piece, the "Map of Grounds Belonging to the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly at Crete, Nebraska, 1885," proves the point. This map was found in the fall of 1986 near the bottom of a large box of papers cleaned out of an attic and carted to a flea market. In format, it is a stationery map, a common cartographic type in the late nineteenth century in which maps of railroad routes, real estate developments, and town subdivisions often were printed on the back of business letters as a form of advertising by mail.

The map of the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly was a fugitive piece. When the researchers at The Newberry Library compiled the *Catalog of Midwestern Maps* they knew of its existence because a photograph of it appears in the collections of the Nebraska State Historical Society. However, details about the map's publisher and size remained unknown until this copy emerged from the dusty box under the table at the flea market.

The map attracted me from the day it was found. At the time, my thoughts were focused on writing

Detail showing Crete's location southwest of Lincoln, from *Clason's Guide Map of Nebraska,* ca. 1920 (The Newberry Library)

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is $6.00; back issues (as available) $2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the Editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610. Editor, **Maureen A. Flanagan,** layout and design by Tom Willcockson

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret**

MAP OF GROUNDS

NEBRASKA BELONGING TO THE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

AT CRETE, NEBRASKA.

1885.

SCALE.

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

MATTHEWS, NORTHRUP & CO., ART-PRINTING WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

J.F. HUNT, C.E.

NEBRASKA Sunday-School Assembly

THE CHAUTAUQUA OF NEBRASKA.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $50,000.

EXTENSIVE GROUNDS ON THE BLUE RIVER, NEAR CRETE.

AMPLE BUILDINGS.

Able Lecturers and Teachers in Normal and Musical Courses.

DEPARTMENTS OPEN TO ALL DENOMINATIONS.

$2,500 APPROPRIATED FOR PROGRAMME OF 1886.

TO THOSE INTERESTED IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF NEBRASKA.

The unequalled rapidity of material development, the high position attained by our State in educational interests, tho many churches and philanthropic institutions arising everywhere within our borders, are sufficient guarantees of the deep interest taken in every worthy enterprise.

It is within the present century, and almost in the last decade, that the first provisions were made to mitigate the loss of early opportunities by the establishment of Reading Circles and Assemblies at pleasant summer resorts, where talent comprehending the needs was employed as lecturers and teachers.

THE LOCATION OF OUR CHAUTAUQUA.

Chautauqua is loved by thousands of our citizens for the advantages it has given them. Its locality is far from us; very few at this distance can ever enter its choice retreats, but its principles are capable of being made known and taught at the Chautauqua of the West — the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly grounds, located on the banks of the Big Blue River, near Crete.

These grounds contain 109½ acres, especially adapted by Nature for one of the finest summer resorts in all the West.

Natural scenery, enhanced by the power of wealth, art and religion, has made the original Chautauqua what it is, and will make ours the favorite retreat for the people of Nebraska.

THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT OF OUR CHAUTAUQUA.

$10,000 has already been raised and used in beautifying and improving these grounds and erecting a Pavilion, Normal Hall, *Auditorium*, Head-quarters, Dormitory and Dining Hall — all connected by plank walks.

ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT.

The grounds have been surveyed, platted and laid out by one of the most skillful and experienced landscape architects in the country — J. F. Hunt, who has charge of the Chautauqua grounds, and whose skill has so greatly developed and improved that magnificent place. There are already a number of applicants for lots, who will soon erect cottages thereon.

THE CO-OPERATION AND THE MANAGEMENT.

Perfect catholicity of spirit has existed among the different denominations with reference to all pertaining to these grounds.

Several denominations have already decided to erect at an early date *denominational head-quarters* on lots set apart for that purpose.

The management rests in a board of twenty-one trustees, selected from the different denominations, nominated by the stockholders and confirmed by the board.

THE PROGRAMME.

In 1885 $1,200 was expended on the programme, and $2,500 has been voted for the year 1886.

Rev. A. E. Dunning of Boston, Mass., who has had large experience in connection with eastern assemblies, has been appointed manager. Such talent as John B. Gough, John A. Logan and other eminent lecturers, teachers and divines, will be employed by him.

ITS FINANCIAL PROVISIONS AND NEEDS.

The capital stock is $50,000, divided into shares of $10 each. It is the earnest desire of the management to place this stock in the hands of the many and not in the hands of a few. An effort will be made to distribute these shares in every town in the State, and your assistance to this end is solicited. Only ten per cent. of the stock must be paid down, and not more than thirty-five per cent. can be assessed in any one year, though paid-up stock is preferred. Will you kindly act with us in this good work? Money and names for stock can be sent to the Treasurer, A. W. Jones, of Crete, Neb., who will at once forward certificate therefor.

F. I. FOSS, President, CRETE, NEB. — C. H. ABERNETHY, Secretary, FAIRMONT, NEB.

A. W. JONES, Treasurer, CRETE, NEB.

a small book discussing the nature of public places in U.S. history and some of the following comments are adapted from that forthcoming work. The assembly grounds, as pictured on the map, seemed to offer a splendid opportunity to examine the nature of public space in a private real estate development. The locale of this retreat, on the agricultural frontier of a century ago, fit the overall plan of the book and presented an occasion to discuss those elements that made the map so appealing. At the same time, the process of studying the document provoked some thoughts on a type of inexpensive map that should be preserved in institutions such as The Newberry Library.

What could this map tell the diligent reader about the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly? Answering this question could outline a procedure for looking at other community maps, perhaps even those mundane maps of modern suburban subdivisions and resort communities. The first step was to discover where this community was located in Nebraska. The Big Blue River is the map's most conspicuous feature. By using the "1979 Official Highway Map of Nebraska," I traced the river's course back to a source less than five miles from the Platte River near Grand Island, Nebraska. The Big Blue River, although it begins right next to the Platte and flows parallel to it, never becomes its tributary. Instead, it swings south before reaching Lincoln, and then continues its southerly course all the way into Kansas where it joins the Kansas River.

Once the location had been identified, I turned to examining the map's features. The river provides a boundary for the property, but also subtly structures the overall plan of the community. In this respect, the stream seems to be in a state of tension with the rectangular plan of land division which has set most of the other boundaries according to the cardinal directions. The directional symbol pointing north in the right-hand corner of the map helped develop this hypothesis; a single measurement confirmed it.

The township and range system of land division was used for the survey and sale of most of the public lands located beyond the boundaries of the original states. First proposed in the Land Ordinance of 1785, and then confirmed by Congress under the Constitution, this system of townships six miles square and divided into thirty-six sections structured the pattern of land use across the continent. The basic unit of land division became forty acres, or one-sixteenth of a square mile. Since a forty-acre square measures 1320 feet on each side, a researcher often looks for this dimension on a map. This measure is exactly the distance from the eastern boundary of the Nebraska Sunday-School tract to the center of the entrance road, or its continuance as Abernethy Avenue, the north-south axis of the community plan. It is also the measurement from the northern-most point of the grounds to the hotel at the center and from the western-most part of the development to the north-south axis. I concluded, therefore, that the assembly grounds were carved out of a quarter section of land, or four forty-acre plots. The hotel was apparently located near the center of the quarter section, and Abernethy and Bowlby Avenues divided the quarter section into quadrants.

The street pattern in places follows the grid-iron model dictated by the township system. In other areas, the basic topography seems to have dictated a series of curving avenues. These roads outline the small creek which enters the Big Blue River just west of the entrance to the grounds. A third category of streets includes those placed on a diagonal, set on an oval, or curved according to the artistic taste of the person who laid out the plat.

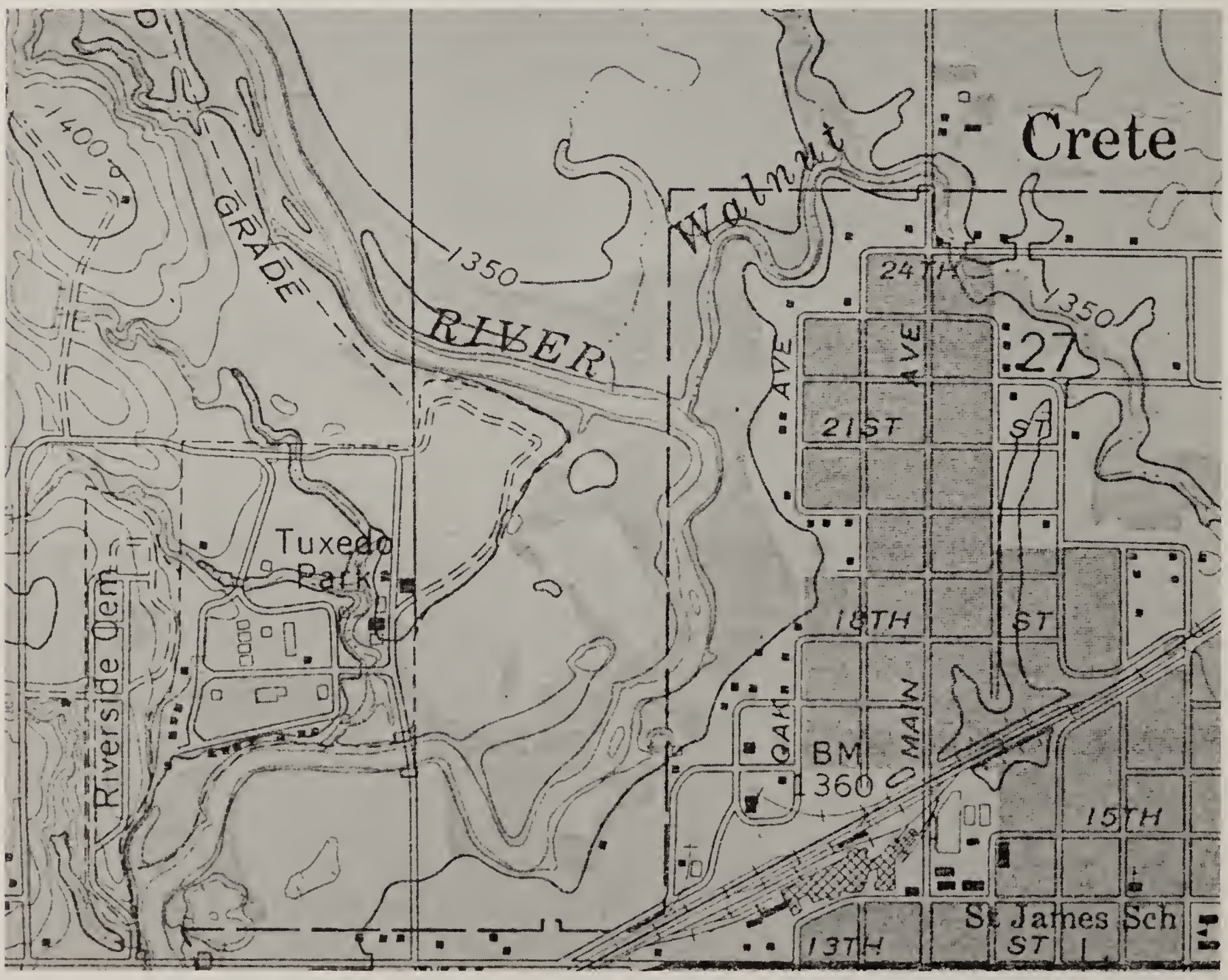
The original map uses colors to indicate the various land uses within the community. The river is blue and the wooded areas and parks are green by convention. The individual lots are pink, and the major community buildings and structures are orange. The developers left much of the low-lying area along the river and creek in a natural state for passive recreation. They then cleared Woodlawn Park and several other areas and arranged them for public uses. The map indicates that the park area within the Circle would be used for "cricket, croquet, lawn tennis, baseball grounds, etc." This park was in a low-lying area, as is shown by the steep bank indicated by hatch marks along Doane Avenue. The hotel was thus situated on something like a promontory. A close inspection of the map reveals that the flooding of the river was controlled by a dam and a levee along the eastern margin of the tract. The

Map of the Grounds of the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly, Crete, Nebraska, 1885 (The Newberry Library)

boathouse at the northern end of the levee took advantage of the regulated water above the dam. This boathouse was one of several public buildings colored orange on the map.

The text at the bottom of the map provides additional clues for understanding the map. It refers to the Sunday-School Assembly as "the Chautauqua of Nebraska," after the famous institution in the East. "Its locality [in western New York state]," reads the text, "is far from us; very few at this distance can ever enter its choice retreats, but its principles are capable of being made known and taught [here] at the Chautauqua of the West." Across the creek from the hotel was the Normal Hall for formal classes. Instruction for teachers at Normal Hall was to be supplemented by lectures, concerts, and various public programs at the Pavilion in the southwest portion of the grounds.

The individual lots, all numbered, were for sale, and the promoters expected that cottages would soon be erected on them. The community buildings were owned by the stockholders in the Assembly. The text at the bottom of the map also tells us that 5,000 shares of capital stock were to be issued with a face value of ten dollars each. These shares were to be sold "in every town in the State," at ten percent down and with at least three years to pay the balance. The public buildings were all in place, and twelve thousand dollars had been spent on various programs during 1885, the initial year of the pro-



Detail from the U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Map, Crete North, Nebraska showing the bend in the Big Blue River along which banks the Assembly was once situated (Map Section, University Library, University of Illinois at Chicago)

ject. More than double that amount had been allotted for the coming 1886 season.

This recreational and educational community thus had been established by a corporation which had secured financial backing and purchased a tract of land. The promoters then hired J. F. Hunt of Chautauqua, New York as their landscape architect. He developed the community plan, laying out the streets, providing for public areas, and dividing some of the land into private lots. Additional funds were spent on improvements such as the dam, the levee, the park, and a variety of bridges scattered throughout the grounds. Buildings for the Chautauqua were then erected along with a hotel to house and feed its participants.

Inspection of the plan also suggests that the original planners carefully arranged the community so that certain functions were segregated from the others. One entered the community over a bridge set to the east of the access road. After crossing the river, a hitching ground was provided at the foot of the bridge to restrict the horses from the residential areas. Once past the hitching ground the visitor faced a pair of curving streets, no doubt with a formal flower garden between them, to the right of which were individual lots meant for commercial rather than residential use. This commercial area was the market place for the community. East of the formal entryway was the large park; to the north was the hotel complex; and to the west, in the middle of Foss Avenue, was the office or administration building. Continuing west on Foss Avenue, by taking the curving Gough Avenue, one could cross a foot bridge to the retreat on Abbott Island.

The names of the streets, chosen by the developers, all had some significance. The way to the island commemorated the celebrated temperance advocate John B. Gough, who was scheduled to appear at the Pavilion in 1886. Foss and Abernethy Avenues carried the names of the president and secretary of the association. Other streets were named for prominent religious and educational leaders, and still others probably recognized local financial backers.

The name of Foss proved of great interest as the research moved from a focus on the map itself to placing it in the context of the general secondary literature. Checking The Newberry Library's card catalog revealed that its holdings included a copy of *Pioneer Days in Crete, Nebraska* by Annadora Foss Gregory, a descendant of the first president of the Assembly. This fine piece of work, privately printed, documented the general analysis and pointed to a host of other materials on the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly.

Although Gregory reported that 75,000 copies of the stationery map were printed in 1885, she apparently did not use one for it does not appear in the long list of maps in her bibliography. However, a footnote suggests that she knew of a copy in the records from the Congregational Headquarters at Crete. This copy was perhaps the source of the photograph in the Nebraska State Historical Society which provided the entry for the *Catalog of Midwestern Maps.*

My undertaking began with the discovery of an interesting old map. This, in turn, led to an intensive study of the map itself, and then to a search in the secondary literature. The next step will be to go back to the archival sources to consider the social, cultural, and economic matrix that produced the map. However, the real culmination of the project will be to search out the site of the Assembly Grounds, to cross the bridge over the Big Blue River, and to search for relic features left over from the past landscape. It will not be, I suspect, an ordinary walk. That old map has transformed the landscape for me. Maps have a way of doing that, helping us to see the world in new ways and, on occasion, leaving us with a sense of wonder. It would be well worth it if copies of ephemeral pieces of paper, such as the map of the Nebraska Sunday-School Assembly, were formally collected and preserved so that researchers in a century or two might have the chance, as we do now, to rediscover a Chautauqua on the Big Blue River.

Gerald A. Danzer
Associate Professor of History
The University of Illinois at Chicago

Notes from Our Fellows

The Black Islands: Illinois and Geographical Ignorance in the Eighteenth Century

Detail of the Illinois Country from Henry Popple, "A Map of the British Empire in America..." (London 1733)

By the middle of the eighteenth century, the major features of North America, from the settled areas of the Atlantic coast and Canada, through the Great Lakes, to the Mississippi and the Spanish frontier beyond (through much of Texas and into New Mexico), were more or less familiar to European cartographers. However, there remained wide areas of geographic ignorance, as is shown by the confusion over the so-called "Black Islands," a phrase translated from the French *îles noires,* which in turn was a misunderstood version of Illinois!

In 1753, for instance, Major George Washington was dispatched by the governor of Virginia to the Ohio country to protest the French intrusion into, and fortification of, land claimed by the British. At the Indian village of Kuskuskics (or Cuscuscas, as given by Washington), the young major found some French deserters:

> I enquired into the situation of the *French,* on the Missisippi (sic), their number, and what forts they had built: they inform'd me, that there were four small forts between *New Orleans* and the *Black-Islands,* garrison'd with about 30 or 40 men, and a few small pieces, in each. . . .The *Black-Islands* are about 130 leagues above the mouth of the *Ohio,* which is about 350 above *New Orleans;*. . . [Washington 1754 (1958:6)]

Washington mistook the French form Illinois for *îles noires* and thus translated it into English as black islands.

The same error was made by a Spanish official in Santa Fe, who, in 1749, questioned Luis Febro (or Luis del Fierro), a Frenchman from Illinois who had come to Taos with a party of Comanches with whom he had been trading. The Spaniards were very concerned with foreign intrusions into their territory and rather intensely interrogated the hapless trader. In reply to one of the Spanish inquiries, the Frenchman admitted that he had deserted from the post at Michilimackinac "...from where he proceeded to a place named *La Ysla Negra* [The Black Island] which is located on the Mississippi River, and on said island his nation has set up a fort with two companies of infantry..." (Walsh and Wedel in Wedel 1981: C8; translation in brackets.)

The errors of the Spanish official in 1749, and Washington in 1754, clearly indicate that neither was familiar with the French settlement in Illinois, which had been established for roughly half a century and fortified 30 or more years. And, in turn, this ignorance would seem to imply that maps were exceedingly scarce among colonial officials at this time.

Melburn D. Thurman
Smith Center Fellow

References

George Washington, *The Journal of Major George Washington: Sent to the Commandant of the French Forces on the Ohio.* Williamsburg, Virginia, 1754 (Newberry Library Facsimile reprint, 1958).

Mildred Mott Wedel, *The Deer Creek Site, Oklahoma.* Series in Anthropology, no. 5. Oklahoma Historical Society, 1981.

Map Talk

Detail from "Italia" in the Hondius *Atlas* (Amsterdam 1636)

noble *Fairefax*. . . .
. . . distributing there
His day to severall studies; not a spare,
And vacant time, but fairly tricking up
With some contexture. Look as *Hondius* map,
Or *Plantius,* more to palliate their extent
Of empty sea, and wildernesse; present
Here with a labouring ship, there with a whale,
Or *Hippotame,* and *Neptune a cheval*
Waving his furious trident; here with *b) Ruck,*
That castell-volant, making such a mock
Of *Behemoth;* there with a *Petagone,*
Or *Ptolomie,* or *Strabo,* widely known
Cosmographers; all this, I say, to dresse,
And set of their vacuity; lo thus,
Our *Fairefax* could his voydest time array
With laudable endeavours. . .

Excerpted from *The Belides, or Eulogie of that Noble Martialist Major Fairefax Slain at Frankenthall in the Renish Palatinate. . . . In the Yeare 1621,* by George Tooke, 1647

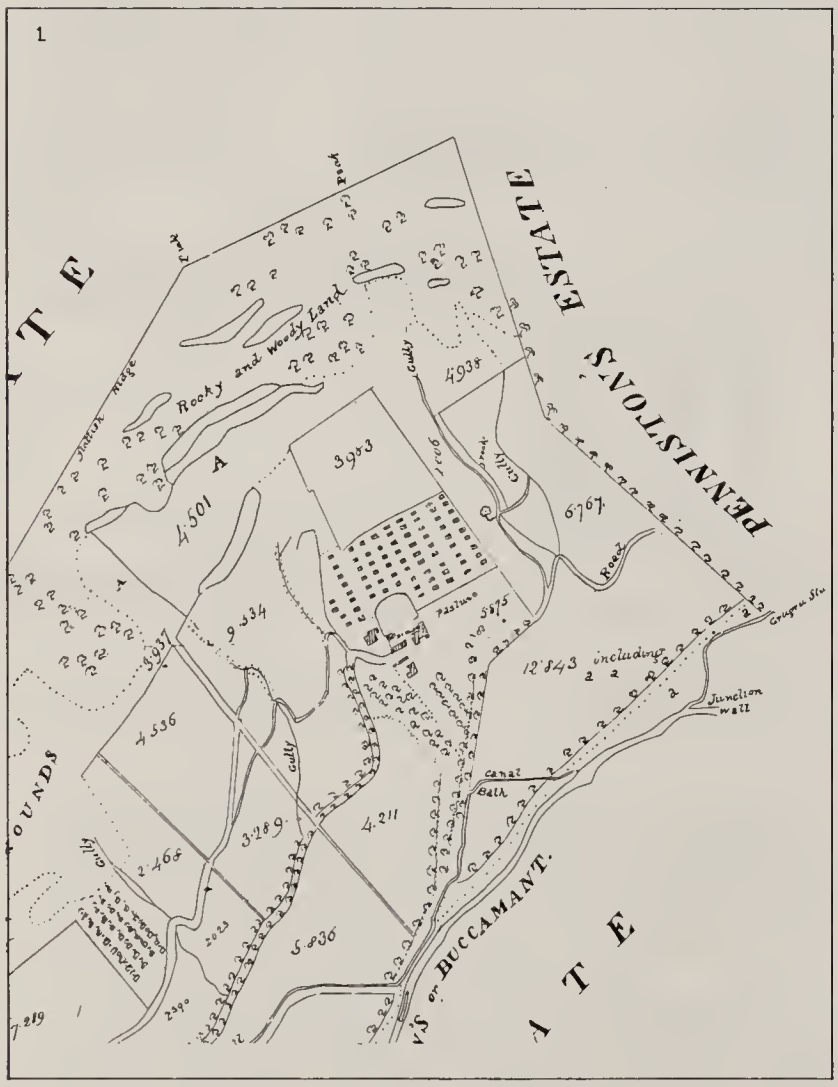
Nebenzahl Lectures for 1988

We plan to hold the ninth series of Nebenzahl Lectures in the fall of 1988. The title will probably be "Agricultural Images: the Origin and Progress of the Estate Plan," and lecturers will as usual come from both sides of the Atlantic. We hope to describe the reasons for which this particular cartographic form emerged in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and then to track its progress across the Atlantic, first into the West Indies and then into the eastern United States.

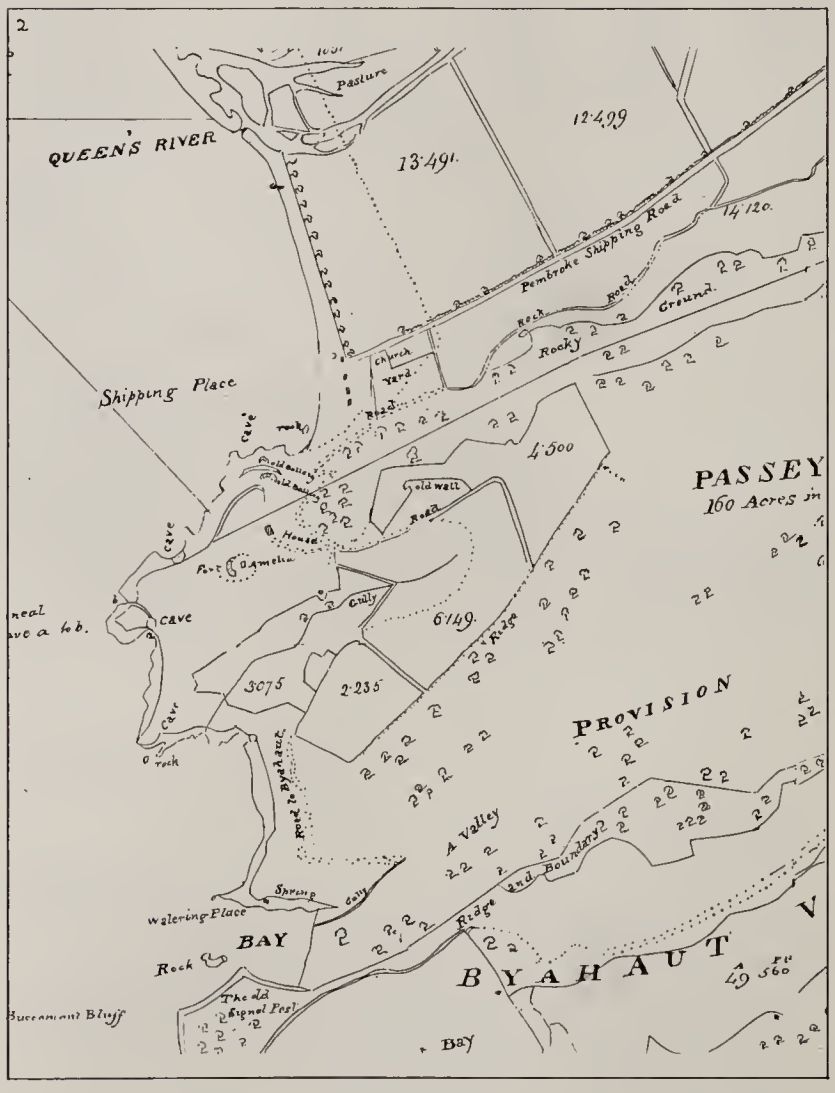
The lecturers have been asked to concentrate on three aspects of the problem for this series:

1. Why were estate plans drawn; what was, so to speak, the sociology of this cartographic form?
2. What shapes did they take, what did they show, and how accurate were they?
3. Of what use can they now be to historians and other modern scholars?

As usual, an exhibition will accompany the series, which we hope will introduce people to a range of maps which is not well known but is both very beautiful in many cases, and often highly informative. Below are two details from "A Plan of Cane Grove Estate" (Saint Vincent) surveyed by Joseph Billinghurst in 1814 (Boston Public Library)



1 (left-hand detail) showing the house of the owner, with the slave quarters behind it, surrounded by fields and pastures; the roads are shown as lined with trees, and the names of the adjacent estates are carefully marked.



2 (right-hand detail) showing the shipping area, with shipping roads leading down to it, and Fort Amelia overlooking it. Queen's River still runs down into Queen's Bay, a few miles to the north of Kingstown, the capital of the island of Saint Vincent.

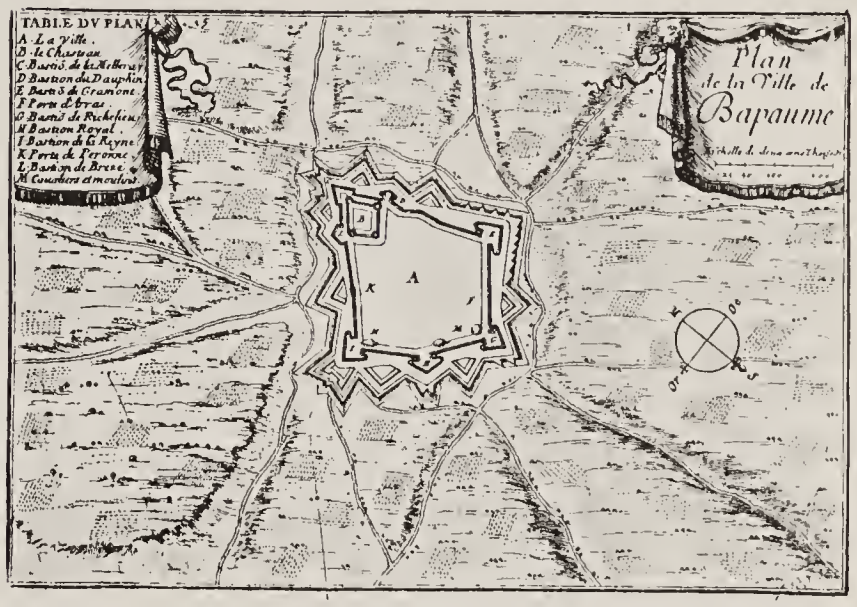
Newberry Acquisitions

The Library has recently acquired two volumes of the series of *Cartes, plans et profils* published by Sébastien de Pontault, sieur de Beaulieu, around 1670. Beaulieu was an engineer and artilleryman, who had served Louis XIII during the 1620s, and lived on until 1674, spending much time in his latter years drawing scenes from the sieges and battles not only of Louis XIII but also of Louis XIV.

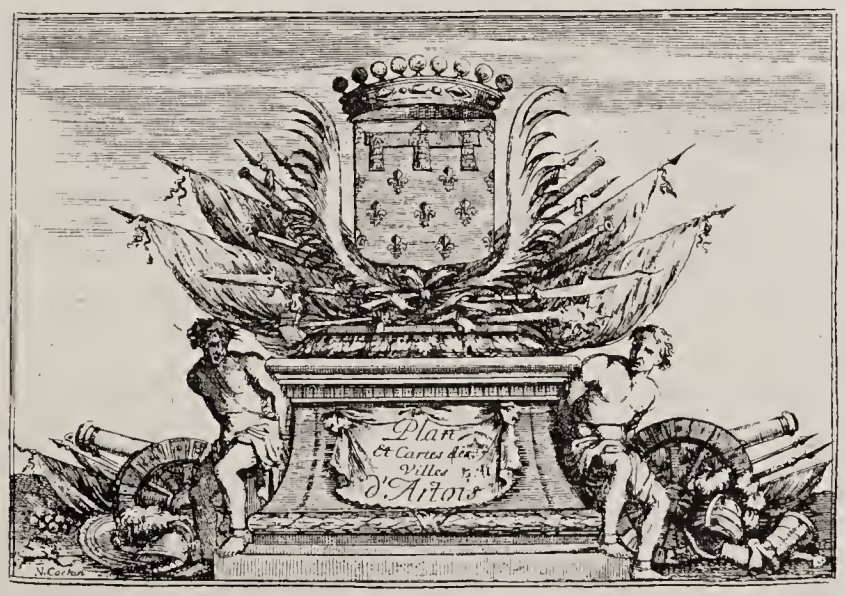
These two volumes show the provincial towns in Artois and in Lorraine. For most of these cities there are three types of depiction: first a map (*carte*) of the town and surrounding countryside, then a *plan* of the town, and finally a *profil* of it as seen when approaching on foot. Figures 2, 3, and 4 show these different map types for the town of Bapaume, in Artois. Notice that on the map there is some attempt to show woods, rivers and frontiers, as well as towns, while the plan shows some of the adjacent countryside though it does not, alas, show the street plan.

We hope that these volumes will be useful not only for historians of cartography, but also for general historians wishing to obtain some idea of the layout and appearance of Artois and Lorraine in the middle of the reign of Louis XIV.

2 Map of the region around Bapaume



3 Plan of Bapaume



1 Title page for the Artois volume

4 Profile of Bapaume

Smith Center Announcements

Gardens of Delight

The travelling exhibit *Gardens of Delight* was launched at The Newberry Library on 5 May. This is a miniaturized and greatly expanded version of the exhibit presented at the Library between October 1984 and January 1985. It is composed of five double-sided folding panels containing reproductions of maps and travel accounts of Illinois from the collection left to the Library by Hermon Dunlap Smith. After a brief stay at The Newberry, where it was enjoyed by staff, readers, and visitors, the exhibit has moved to the Lincoln Library in Springfield and will be shown in the succeeding years in libraries throughout the state. The curator of this travelling exhibit is Rolf Achilles and the designer is Tom Willcockson.

New Publications

The Smith Center announces three new publications.

Art and Cartography: Six Historical Essays, edited by David Woodward, has been published by the University of Chicago Press. This book is an edition of the six Nebenzahl Lectures in the History of Cartography given at The Newberry Library in 1980. The book's essays explore the historical links between art and cartography by considering such questions as the role of the artist in mapping, the iconographic character of maps, and the sources and development of cartographic elements. *Art and Cartography* is available from the University of Chicago Press for $65.00.

Cartography in France, 1660–1848: Science, Engineering, and Statecraft, by Josef Konvitz, has also been published by the University of Chicago. This book was the winner of the 1985 Nebenzahl Prize in the history of cartography. Konvitz traces the modernization of cartography during the French Enlightenment to discover how and why new concepts and techniques of making and using maps were introduced in France and to show the close relationship between cartography and the political, economic, and military life of the nation. *Cartography in France* is available from the University of Chicago Press for $39.95.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography Occasional Publication No. 1 has been released. It is titled *Civil War Maps: A Graphic Index to the Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.* Compiled and edited by Noel S. O'Reilly, David C. Bosse, and Robert W. Karrow, Jr., this work contains over fifty pages of maps arranged alphabetically by state and is intended to provide an alternative to the Atlas' original, cumbersome system of indexing. This publication is available in The Bookstore, at The Newberry Library for $6.00.

Smith Center Fellows

The Smith Center has recently awarded six fellowships for scholars to spend time in residence at The Newberry Library and use the collection in the history of cartography.

Anne Godlewska, Assistant Professor at Queens University in Kingston, Ontario, is currently in residence as a six-month fellow. While at the Library she is researching the literature on the history of the cartography of the discoveries. Her research is well under way and she plans to compile and publish a critical, annotated bibliography of the major works in this field published since the mid-nineteenth century. Her work will examine the themes explored in these works, summarize the controversies within and among them, and place them in their historical contexts, with the aim of integrating the history of the cartography of the discoveries into the mainstream of historical research.

Five other fellows will be working this summer at the Library on fellowships of one to three months duration. *Philippe Foret* of the University of Chicago will be making an appraisal of European map collections on the Great Wall of China of the Ming dynasty. *Kim Gainer* of Ohio State University is currently here assembling a facsimile atlas of the mapping of the Bahamas. *Patricia Galloway* will come to the Library this summer from the Mississippi Department of Archives and History to work on an

ethnogenesis of the Choctaw Indian tribe. *John Long* of The Newberry Library has been given a three-month fellowship to do an analysis of the Grenville Dodge Map recently acquired by the Library. Finally, *Errol Stevens* from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles will spend a month researching the history of the cartography of the west coast of North America.

Recent Publications

The City in Maps: Urban Mapping to 1900/James Elliot. London, The British Library, 1987. 88 p., 13 color and 45 black-and-white plates. ISBN 0-7123-0134-8 (Order from Publication Sales Unit, The British Library, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ, UK or Longwood Publishing Group, Inc., 27 South Main St., Wolfeboro, NH 03894-2069 USA, £9.95.)

This catalog of the exhibition presented at the Map Library of the British Library is an informative overview of the history of urban cartography. Starting with the medieval city, James Elliot (who also organized the exhibit) traces in narrative and illustration the progression from unscaled picture maps, to the bird's-eye views, to the survey map, and finally to the utilitarian thematic urban maps of the nineteenth century. The exhibit and this catalog are organized around the general historical theme of the evolution of the urban map from a device used to depict the importance and grandeur of a city to one used to analyze the social dynamics of the urban process. The only difficulty of this book is the confusing designation of some illustrations by number (1) and some by plate and number (plate 1), especially a problem when those labeled plates are separated from their reference by several pages.

Cicle de conferències presentat amb motiu del Symposium IMCOS, Barcelona, 3, 4 i 5 d'octubre 1986/Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Barcelona, 1986. 102 p. (Order from the Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya, Balmes 209, Barcelona 6, Spain.)

Work on the history of cartography in Spain, which produced so many fine maps in early modern times, is so sparse that we should doubly welcome such work as does appear. Out of the IMCOS meeting of October 1986 came this little volume, with texts in Catalan, Spanish, and English, on the map of Catalonia by Pellicer, on the *Atlas Marítimo Español* of Tomás López, and on nineteenth-century plans of Barcelona. Each of these chapters has much of interest; let us hope that future IMCOS meetings will encourage similar original publications.

Taking Root: Canada from 1700 to 1760/edited by André Vachon with the assistance of Victorin Chabot and André Desrosiers. Ottawa, Public Archives Canada-Archives Publiques Canada, 1985. 312 p., numerous plates. (Order from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9, $29.95.)

This volume, covering the years from 1700 to 1760, is the successor to *Dreams of Empire*, which appeared in 1982. Like its predecessor, it is lavishly produced and beautifully illustrated. Readers of *Mapline* will be particularly interested by the many colored reproductions of maps, most of which have not been published before. This splendid volume will be attractive to readers on many different levels, from scholars finding new maps and texts, to general readers who want to acquire some understanding of Canada's history in a very painless way.

Lexikon zur Geschichte der Kartographie/compiled by Ingrid Kretschmer, Johannes Dörflinger and Franz Wawrik. Vienna, Franz Deuticke, 1986. 2 volumes, 988 pages, drawings with text and 16 color plates. ISBN 3-7005-4435-9 (Order from Franz Deuticke, Vienna, DM 430.)

The Viennese publishing house of Franz Deuticke has for some time been publishing manuals on cartography. Now they have brought out a splendid two-volume dictionary of the history of cartography. It has headings which are both by subject and by geographical area and indeed by cartographer. Obviously, it cannot cover as many mapmakers as does Tooley's dictionary, but the entries are very much fuller and have full references. When you want to look up a term, or get a general impression of the cartography of a certain region, or find out the latest information about a major cartographer, this is now the best source.

Briefly Noted

Hiram College announces that it has received a major collection of regional maps, atlases and travel journals as a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Fox. Numbering some 134 items plus standard reference works on the history of cartography, the collection focuses on Ohio and the Great Lakes regions and contains most of the early nineteenth-century maps mentioned in Thomas H. Smith's *The Mapping of Ohio.* It also includes a 1540 woodcut by Sebastian Münster and two hand-colored renderings of North America by Jan Jansson (1639) and Nicolas Sanson (1650). Further information about the collection may be obtained from Joanne Sawyer, Archivist, Hiram College, Hiram OH 44234, (216) 569-5361.

The Library of Congress now has available a 24X microfiche containing Geographical Cutter numbers for U.S. cities, counties, regions, and physical features. These 32,000 alphanumeric Cutters can be used to locate maps and create bibliographic records. Order from Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541, (202) 287-6100, $35.00 domestic and $37.00 foreign.

The North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) invites the submission of proposals for papers to be presented at its seventh annual meeting to be held 28-31 October 1987 in Atlanta. The theme of this year's meeting is New Dimensions in Cartography. Anyone interested in giving a paper should submit the title and an abstract of not more than three hundred words by 1 July to John Sutherland, NACIS Program Chair, Map Collection, Science Library, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602, (404) 542-0690.

Mapline

As the new Assistant Director of the Smith Center, I have taken over as editor of *Mapline* and with this issue, number 46, we have made some changes in the newsletter's format. We hope to carry the same headings that you will find in this issue in every subsequent issue. In order to help us do this, I would appreciate receiving from readers of *Mapline* items for use in upcoming issues, most especially materials for lead articles, Map Talk, the Calendar, and Briefly Noted. *Maureen Flanagan*

Calendar

"Trinity Estate," from James Hakewill, *A picturesque Tour of the Island of Jamaica* (London 1825)

2-5 September 1987
The annual meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries meets in London in September. For further information, contact Barbara McCorkle, Secretary-Treasurer, 45 Mill Rock Road, Hamden, CT 06511, USA

6-10 September 1987
The twenty-third annual Summer School of the Society of University Cartographers will be held in Dublin Ireland. For information, contact Ed Buckmaster, Department of Geography, University College, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland

7-11 September 1987
The twelfth International Conference on the History of Cartography will be held in Paris. Further information is available from Monique Pelletier, Bibliothèque nationale, Département des Cartes et Plans, 58 rue Richelieu, Paris 75084 France Cedex 02

12-21 October 1987
The International Cartographic Association meets in Morelia, Mexico. Contact 13th I.C.A. Conference, Apdo. Post. 25-549 C. P. 03400, Mexique D. F., Mexique

28-31 October 1987
The North American Cartographic Information Society will hold its seventh annual meeting in Atlanta, GA. For information, contact John Sutherland, NACIS Program Chair, Map Collection, Science Library, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602